The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 32. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. McDowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,
and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embellishment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Black Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½,) every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite region. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many of the coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

GRAND CONCERTS
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND,

THE object of these Concerts is to raise funds to build a Masonic Hall in the city of New York, commensurate with the wants of the fraternity, and to erect an Asylum for decayed Masons and the indigent and infirm widows of Masons and their orphans. A large fund has been collected for this purpose, but more is needed, which it is believed will be generously and promptly given by the charitable public, and those immediately interested in the welfare of the order.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that their Sixth and last Grand Musical Entertainment will take place at Jones Wood, on Tuesday, July 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and will be immediately followed by the Grand Distribution of Presents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS,
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, January 15, 1867.

BRO. G. W. HOLMES,—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th instant has been received. In reply I can only state that any enterprise which may be honorably and conscientiously conducted, for the aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the state of New York, will receive not only my unqualified approbation, but my zealous cooperation. That your enterprise will be conducted with fidelity to your promises I have no do doubt, judging from the references which you have given. While I say this, I desire still to declare that any effort, no matter how sacred may be the end sought to be achieved, that leads to any violation of the laws of the state, should not be permitted. Let those laws be held in strict respect, as I shall surely follow, and you will receive the thanks of thousands. Thanking you for your kind remembrance of the widows and orphans of our craft, I am Truly and fraternally yours,

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master.

☞ We have the highest legal authority for saying that no law of the State of New York is violated by one method of distribution.

1	Present, Residence in 34th street,	$25,000
1	Present, Country Residence located in the village of Woodbridge, N. J., one hour's ride by railroad from N. Y., and three minutes walk from railroad depot. The place consists of two large dwellings, store, barn, carriage house and outgout-buildings; 2 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and fine garden; 1 acre of Lawton blackberries, with plenty of small fruit, besides standard fruit,	18,000
1	Present, Residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.	7,000
1	" Lot, "	4,000
1	" "	3,000
1	" "	2,000
1	" "	2,000
1	$2,000 in Gold,	2,000
1	$2,000 "	2,000
1	Grand Pianos, $1,500 each	3,000
2	Gents fine gold lever Watches, $50 "	100
25	Ladies " 20 "	500
50	Sewing Machines 75 "	3,750
500	Orders for suits of clothing, from the well-known establishment of L. T. Brownell, 561 Broadway, 25 "	12,500
50	Plated Tea Sets, 75 "	3,750
500	Orders for Silk Hats, 10 "	5,000
1,000	Chromo Lith. of Lentze Painting of Washington as a Mason, 10 "	10,000
1,000	" Masonic Emblems " 5 "	5,000
500	" Gold Pens, Pencil "	2,500
	" Sleeve Buttons, "	2,000
500	" Silver plated Fruit Knives and Forks, "	2,500
	" and call bells, "	2,000
1,000	" Masonic charts, from original designs by Bro. Ryder, "	5,000
1,000	" Masonic Monitors, "	1,500

The balance to consist of the following articles: Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Works by eminent authors, Gents' gold chains, Ladies' gold watches, Kid gloves, engravings, ladies' work boxes, Gents' pocket books, Writing cases, Parasols, Gents' studs, breast pins and finger rings, etc., amounting to 25,000

Making in the aggregate 300,000 presents. Total cost at $200,000

TICKETS, $1.00 EACH.

Parties from a distance sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered or send a post office order.

☞ Before the distribution takes place, a committee will be appointed by responsible citizens from parties living at a distance from New York, who will select the sealed envelopes containing the numbers for the presents for them, and return the same by mail.

Agents and others holding tickets for sale, are earnestly requested to make their returns promptly, and without delay, at the time named above, for the last entertainment, in order that there may be no delay in the distribution.

GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Directors,
Principal Office, 718 Broadway,
New York.

June 14, 1867.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER,

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or thrasher, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase state or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

Jan 25'67.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT,

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the lumberman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE Liquors. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer.

B. K. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-3m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, and will cheerfully do anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and offers an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW ROODS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up in all things necessary for the traveling public. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may 17 67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—of moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.

may17'67-6m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor aims to merit a liberal custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Sp-il-ler-ary*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE.]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 13, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor intends to put it permanent repair and furnished HAS AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest deliceies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr25'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK and has been thoroughly refurnished, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. C. McKIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. H. Seidner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. ELLINGER. F. R. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

No. 23 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Exactly opposite James, Kent, Sanford & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TUBBS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian school of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, but courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The duty, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure it, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the good money, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	35,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbins's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market Streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cressy & John's Building. (apr5'67-6m)

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. (jan7'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. (may24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. (mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

and dealer in

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,

Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Watmough & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair, will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. (apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,

Main Street, near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. (apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

ASK ME NO MORE.

BY THOMAS CAREW.

Ask me no more where Jove bestows,
When June is past, the fading rose:
For in your beauty's orient deep
These flowers, as in their causes, sleep.

Ask me no more whither doth stray
The golden atoms of the day;
For in pure love heaven did prepare
Those powders to enrich your hair.

Ask me no more whither doth haste
The nightingale when spring is past:
For in your sweet dividing throat
She winters, and keeps warm her note.

Ask me no more where those stars light
That downwards fall in dead of night:
For in your eyes they sit, and there
Fixed become as in their sphere.

Ask me no more if east or west
The Phœnix builds her spicy nest;
For unto you at last she flies;
And in your fragrant bosom dies.

Miscellaneous.

COURTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

KATIE BLAKE was the only daughter of Jacob Blake, the old miser of West Brook.

She was more than uncommonly pretty, and her fresh, engaging manners enhanced the charms of golden hair, pretty teeth, and eyes like the skies of summer. At her father's death she would be heiress to the nice little sum of seventy thousand dollars, and though we generally pretend not to be influenced by pecuniary matters in affairs of love, it is to be reasonably supposed that this prospective wealth by no means lessened the number of her adorers.

Among the most ardent, and perhaps the most sincere, was Will Dartmouth, with a heart larger than his purse, and very little thought or care for consequences.

Fortunately, old Jacob never suspected the partiality of his daughter for Will; he would have put her on bread and water before he would have consented to the slightest degree of intimacy with Will Dartmouth.

Jacob Blake was not in favor of marriage. Those who knew his circumstances were not surprised at this, for to use a phrase more expressive than elegant, Mrs. Blake was a regular Tartar, with temper enough for two Tartars.

Old Jacob had to "walk Spanish" for the most part, or suffer the consequences, which usually descended on his head in the shape of any domestic utensil which happened to be lying around handy.

A maiden sister of Mr Blake resided in the family, whose principal business seemed to be act as a sort of echo to her brother and his wife. Whatever they thought she thought too.

She regarded it as a primary sin for Katie to associate with the young men, and this doctrine was perseveringly drilled into her niece, who, though she never dissented, had her own ideas on the subject.

One day Mr. Blake and wife went to Dedham to attend a fair, and Miss Peggy being at a friend's Katie was left alone. Will Dartmouth in some way learned the condition of affairs, and early in the afternoon he came over to keep Katie company.

As her parents were not expected home until the next day, and Peggy not until late in the evening, Will felt perfectly secure in stopping awhile after supper; and he and Katie were having a jolly time popping corn in the old fashioned frying pan, over the huge wood fire, when there was a sound of voices at the door.

"Good gracious!" cried Katie, turning white with alarm, "that is Aunt, Peggy. Oh, Will, what shall we do? She will scold me to death; and father will be furious. Get under the lounge, quick! Oh Will, do for my sake!"

Will could not withstand the pleading in Katie's eyes, and he deposited himself in the designated spot.

Katie put out the light, and darting into an adjacent bed room, in a moment was apparently asleep.

Peggy's voice was heard speaking softly in the entry.

"Be careful, Mr. Pike. There's a loose board there. I don't want to disturb my niece. Softly—it may creak."

"Peggy dear, where are you?" responded the squealing voice of Esquire Pike, widower of a year. "I can't tell you which way you've gone."

"There, Daniel, be easy. Good Heavens! Daniel Pike, well, I never!" and a report burst on the air like uncorking a champaign bottle.

"Oh, my!" cried aunt Peggy, "what would brother Jacob say? I declare, I don't be kissed by a man sense—"

"Let Jake mind his own business! snorted the squire. "You and I can take care of our's without his help;" and there followed a report something similar to the first, only more of it.

"Do be quiet Daniel, and let me get a light. Set right down there afore the fire and make yourself to home."

A light was soon procured, Peggy divested herself of her wrappings, and blushing like a girl in her teens sat down opposite the Squire.

"It's a fine evening," said Peggy, by the way of opening the conversation.

"Very," replied the squire, drawing his chair close to hers, and laying his arm over the back.

"Oh, good gracious! Daniel, don't set quite so nigh me. I—that is, I don't consider it strictly proper. Mercy! what was that."

Both listened attentively.

"It was the wind rattling the window, I guess," said the Squire. "Don't you go to getting so nervous Peggy."

"I thought it was our Kate waking up. And if she should, I never should hear the last of it,"

"Hark! There is a noise—I——"

"Gracious alrth! its bells. It's Jake and marm coming back! What shall I do! We are done for!—Oh, Squire, 'tain't right for us to be nothin' to' 'tother, What shall I do?"

"Tell me where to go Peggy! Say the word, I'll go anywhere, for your sake, if it's up the chimney."

"Under the lounge, quick! It's wide and will hold you well enough. Quick! don't delay a minute."

The Squire obeyed, but the space was already so well filled that it was with difficulty he could squeeze himself into so small a compass. And just as he had succeeded, Mr. Blake and his wife entered the room, floundering along in the dark, for Peggy had deemed it best to extinguish the light. Jake made for the fire, which still glowed red with coals, stumbled over a cricket, and fell headlong against Peggy, who was standing bolt upright; trying to collect her scattered senses.

"The deuce," cried Jake. "Lookout there, old woman, or you'll be down over me. It's dark as a pocket here, and I've fell over the rocking chair, or the churn, I can't tell which. Hullo! what's this?" reaching out his hand to feel his situation, and coming in contact with the bearded face of the Squire. "By George! it's got whiskers! Peg! where are you? and where's Kate? and what's all this mean?"

The Squire did not relish the assault made on his hirsute appendages, and by way of retaliation, he gave a series of vigorous kicks, which hit Will Dartmouth in the region of the stomach, and stirred his bile.

"Look here, old chap!" exclaimed he, "I am perfectly willing to share my quarters with you, seeing we're both in for it; but you had better not undertake to play that again."

"Heavens!" ejaculated Peggy; "whose voice is that?"

"Who in the deuce is here? that's what I want to know!" cried Jake, struggling for an upright position. "Hollow! who's fell over my legs!"

"I'll let you know who's down and who's up!" said the voice of Mrs. Blake; and the old lady scrambled up, only to go instantly down again over a chair.

"Jake, where are you; git up this instant and get a light, or I'll shake your breath out, when I git my feet again."

Jake started to obey, and just then Tiger the watch dog, who hearing the uproar, had managed to break loose from his chain, rushed upon the scene, and set up his best bow wow.

The Squire had a mortal horror of dogs and neither fear nor love was strong enough to keep him quiescent now. He sprang to his feet with a yell: Will followed. Katie full of alarm for her lover, hopped out of bed, and appeared with a flaming tallow dip—Peggy flung her arms around the Squire's neck, with a cry of terror, and Jake was silent with amazement. Mrs. Blake was the one who possessed her wits. She seized the corn popper, and laid about her with vigor.

Her aim was not always correct, and in consequence, she smashed the looking-glass into a thousand fragments, knocking down the clock from the shelf and demolished two bowls and a pitcher that were quietly reposing on the mantle.

The Squire broke from Peggy's embrace, and flashed out of the window. Will followed him, and Mrs. Blake would have pursued him by the same outlet, but she was a little too large to get through with ease.

A drenched counsel was held; Jake stormed. Mrs. Blake threatened; and at last both Peggy and Katie confessed. And Jake and his wife were so rejoiced at the prospect of getting rid of Peggy, that they forgave their daughter, and took Will Dartmouth home at the end of the year.

And in due time, Peggy and the Squire were made one flesh.

THE SAGACIOUS DOG.

THE Milwaukee *Sentinel* relates the following: Dog stories have come to be considered stale, flat and unprofitable, but an instance of the wonderful sagacity of one of these animals, which came under our notice yesterday, is worthy of mention. A large and noble looking New Foundland dog, while crossing Spring street bridge, dropped his muzzle, but not seeming to wish to part with such a firm friend, he picked it up in his teeth. Coming to the corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets, he laid his muzzle down before a number of gentlemen standing there, and as actions could speak beyond them to replace it over his nose. He placed his proboscis in its proper place and with a whine and a pleading look sought to attract the attention of some friend who could aid him to remuzzle himself. Observing a couple of policemen coming along the street, he seized his muzzle and in an affrighted manner, ran across the street, where he renewed his importunities to passers by, keeping, meanwhile a jealous eye upon the stars, who were loitering near. The police once more came near him, which caused him with a growl, to run to another corner out of their reach. About this time an old friend of the dog's—probably his master—came along. To him the dog addressed himself as before, pleading to have the muzzle replaced. The gentleman at first paid no attention to him, and was just crossing the bridge when the sagacious animal placed himself directly across the pathway and refused to let him pass, at the same time showing by unmistakable signs, what he wished. The gentlemen rightly divining what was wanted, replaced the muzzle on the dog's head and passed on. The joy of the animal knew no bounds at this happy result, and he leaped and frisked about in the most frantic manner. The stars had no longer any terror for him, and he passed them by with a defiant growl, evidently well knowing that they were enemies of his race; but that he, for once, was safe from their destroying power.

AMBITION.—That is the bravest ambition which is vigorous enough to overleap the little life here. The highest aspirations seek not fame. Whatever we can do of good in this world, with our faculties or our afflictions, rises to God as humanity's song of praise. Amid the million tongues ever joining to swell the holy music of that song, are those which sound loudest and grandest here, the tones which travel sweetest and purest up to the eternal throne, which mingle in the most perfect harmony with the anthem of angel choir. May not the most obscure life be dignified by a lasting aspiration, and dedicated to a noble aim?—*Wilkie Collins.*

A MAN ATTACKED BY A LION.

A PERFORMANCE NOT IN THE BILL.

THE following we take from the *Rochester Union* of July 5:

Last night during the performance of Messrs. Thayer & Noyes' Great Circus and Collection of wild animals, a most frightful accident occurred.

At the termination of the circus performance a huge den, containing four ferocious lions, was dragged into the ring. Mr. Charles White was then introduced, and fearlessly entered the cage and commenced performing with these brutes.

The performance consists of the lions jumping through hoops, and over barriers, and concludes with Mr. White feeding the animals raw meat out of his hands. The performance went smoothly along for several minutes when it was observed that one of the lions, a vicious looking fellow, seemed loth to act his part, and White commenced punishing him with his whip.—This so enraged the animal that he sprang upon White, felling him to the floor of the cage, setting his jaws into his body, as though he intended to eat the fellow up. It was very soon noticed that a part of the programme was being enacted not advertised in the bills.

The canvas was filled to its utmost, many ladies being present, and the scene which followed baffles description. The furious roaring of the lions, creaking of the breaking bones of this unfortunate man, and the screaming of the women, was more than the stoutest heart could stand. Men who braved the danger of the battle-field, and saw death in its every form, turned pale and trembled.

A few seconds only elapsed, when it was noticed that Nero, a noble lion, rushed forward to the rescue of his keeper, and in the meantime Messers. Thayer and Noyes, with their usual presence of mind, with a few of their attachees, rushed to the cage armed with bars of iron, axes and everything that was conveniently near, and commenced beating the brute off his keeper.

In this they soon succeded, and White was taken bleeding from the lions' den and carried to to the National Hotel, where he now lies in a very critical situation.

Dr. Whitbeck was called in to dress White's wounds, of which there are many His right shoulder is most horrible mangled by the sharp teeth and ponderous jaws of the excited and furious beast.

Every attention possible is shown to this unfortunate gentleman by Messrs. Thayor & Noyes and it is hoped that, with good care and the skilful treatment of Dr. Whitbeck, White will recover.

The circus closed with this rather tragical performance, and has left the city, taking these lions to exhibit elsewhere.

THE STOLEN WATCH.—One of the best stories we remember referring to a stolen watch comes from a French source. In the pit of an old French opera, one of the audience suddenly discovered that his watch was gone. The evening's entertainment had not commenced, and the owner of the property mounted a bench, stated the loss, that could not have occurred above two or three minutes, and begged those around him to remain perfectly quiet, as his watch struck the hours like a clock, and it then being on the stroke of seven, the watch would speedily indicate into whose possession it had fallen. There was a dead silence; but the eye of the proprietor detected an individual who was trying to edge away from the vicinity, and he immediately denounced the skulker as the thief. The latter was seized, and the watch was found upon him. As the owner quietly put the watch in his pocket he remarked, "It does not strike the hours, but I thought my assertion would enable me to strike out the thief."

"Does your watch go well?" asked a bystander of the happy owner.

"It both goes well and returns well," replied the latter.

AFFECTION AND APPETITE.—As far as we have traveled, and so many miles as we have been—we have learned some thing—and among them all no no more important item than the fixed fact that there is nothing like love and hunger to drive a man mad or make him happy. Next to a feast upon luscious lips under grape vines by moonlight, is a royal raid upon a piled up platter of cold pork and beans after fishing for suckers all day. One fills the poetic passion, the tother satisfies the stomach

"I HAVE heard," once said Sir Walter Scott, "higher sentiments from the lips of poor, uneducated women, when exercising the spirit of severe yet gentle heroism under difficulties and afflictions, or when speaking their thoughts as to the circumstances in the lot of friends and neighbors, than I have ever heard from cultivated minds, or met with out-side of the pages of the Bible."

ENERGY.—Energy, literally from the Greek, is inward-workingness: the blooming of the flower is energy, the increase of fruit is energy, the growth of the body is energy: yet in all these there is no violence: the efficacy is not destructive, but vital; without it the whole frame must fall at once into corruption, with it, instead of corruption, we have life.

To be angry about trifles is mean and childish, to rage and be furious is brutish, and to retain perpetual wrath is akin to the practice and temper of devils; but to prevent or suppress rising resentment is wise and glorious, is manly and divine.—*Watts.*

CHURCH ETIQUETTE.—For a lady to stop in the crowded aisle in a church to gossip with her neighbor, with her crinoline stopping all who are unfortunate enough to be behind her, from reaching the door. Verily, with the mercury in the nineties, such a proceeding is refreshing.

LORD BACON beautifully said: "If a man be gracious unto strangers, it shows he is a citizen of the world, and his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

Religious Reading.

"LET US PRAY."

BY LIZZIE C. SEYMOUR.

"LET us pray"—
The words came soft and low—
Impressive, solemn, slow,
Sweet as a song:
Like autumn leaves,
Soft, rustling, as they fall,
When gentle breezes call,
So bowed the throng.

A gentle hush,
Like twilight's, ere the day
Beginneth glorious way,
All thought supplied,
As if the soul,
In sight of holy ground,
Waited till all that bound
Was laid aside.

Then, soft and clear,
I prose a voice in prayer,
One voice for all hearts there:
one voice alone,
The words are few—
So few and yet, so strong;
Inspired, they bore the throng
Up to the throne.

No thought of form,
No care for speech or word;
Earth asked, and Heaven heard,
And this was all,
Darkness asked light,
Grief, joy, and trouble rest;
The longing of each breast
Prompted each call.

No hidden woe,
No secret Idol sin
Lurking the soul within,
But was confessed,
No single want,
No trial, grief or care,
But, lifted by the prayer,
Was laid at rest.

Each burdened soul
Stood for itself alone,
Before the dazzling throne,
And waited there.
Nay, not the throne,
The gentle mercy seat
Where Jesus loves to meet
The soul in prayer.

The dazzling throne
Ended the holy plaint
That each a blood-washed saint
Might reach it. Then
Once more the hush,
And then from each full soul,
Like music's grandest roll,
Broke the amen!

DRUGGED.—We wish it were in our power to say a few sensible and Christain words about tobacco, words that would not undo everything by overdoing, and yet that would come somewhat near the sad truth.

The condition of those who habitually use tobacco may be expressed in the word "drugged." They are not in a natural, healthy state. They are filling their system with powerful medicine, that, in its measure, deranges and poisons the currents of life.

If it were the fashion for men to go about the streets with vials of paregoric dangling from their lips, it would then be tolerably plain to the community that they were indulging in a dangerous habit of medication. But a man who substitutes a cigar or pipe for the vial is doing the same thing, and all intelligent people who reflect upon it know it.

But the saddest feature in this drugging is that it is practiced upon that most delicate organization, which stands half-way, as it were, between soul and body,—the nerves. Tobacco would never be used but for the nervous exhilaration it produces. Many do not find this out until they try to leave it off. Then they realize that they are bound in the chains of a nervous appetite; that they have lived in a gentle but most harmful intoxication.

Reader, it is a sin to poison the nerves. It is sin to seek for a gross and stupid happiness by drugging and defiling God's beautiful master-piece of creation, the human body.

WAS PAUL EVER MARRIED.—In referring to the affairs of this time at a later period, he (Paul) says, not only that he exercised his power by a commission from the high priest, but also when the followers of Christ were put to death, he gave *his vote* against them. He could only have given his votes as one of the Sanhedrim; and it may reasonably be doubted whether the very important commission which he subsequently received, when he went to Damascus, would have been intrusted to any one who was not a member of that body—his introduction into it might be materially promoted by the fact that Gamaliel, whose favorite pupil he seems to have been, was its President. Out of this arises an important consideration—that to be a parent was a condition of admission to that assembly, because those whose hearts were softened by paternal relations were supposed to be more humane, more inclined to mercy than others. Besides, among the Jews it was accounted scarcely reputable for a man to remain unmarried after eighteen years of age, and marriages in general were very early. If therefore, Saul belonged to the Sanhedrim, the probability is that he was at this time married, and the father of a family. But, if so, it would seem that his wife and child, or children, did not long survive, for otherwise it is scarcely possible but some allusion to them would be found in the Epistles; and it is clear that, if he ever had a wife, she was not living when he wrote the First Epistle to the Corinthians.—*Kitto.*

CASTING OUT DEVILS.—We have a friend, a Methodist preacher, and a jolly fellow he is. He has a large, muscular frame, with corpulence to correspond; he has a huge hand, with a powerful grip—save us from giving him serious offence if he were a common sinner.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

MANY years ago, in Crawford County in this State, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the action of nominating Conventions, a plan was adopted for taking the sense of the people directly, in the selection of candidates. The plan has since been in operation in that county and has been extended to many others, including Northumberland in our own vicinity. At our recent County Convention it was proposed to adopt it in this county, and though the question was not pressed it is open to consideration and will probably be renewed hereafter when some time for its consideration has been afforded. Under these circumstances the discussion of this plan of nominating candidates is timely and proper with us, and will continue to be so, during the time which will elapse before the holding of the next annual County Convention.

What we desire to do at present is to call attention to this subject without expressing a formal or final opinion upon it.

The plan consists in the following points:

1. That at the primary elections the voters shall vote directly for the candidates they desire put in nomination, instead of selecting delegates to a nominating Convention.

2. That a return Judge shall be appointed in each district who shall carry a return of the votes given in his district, to the county seat and produce the same at a meeting of Return Judges for the whole county.

3. That the Return Judges shall count up the votes returned for candidates for each office, and publish the result, and the candidate who has the greatest number of votes in each case shall be the nominee of the party.

4. In case of nominations of *district* candidates (that is for offices where more than one county is to act in the selection) the Return Judges are to select conferees to meet Conferees from the other counties of the district in order to make or perfect a nomination.

5. The selection of delegates to State Conventions may be made by Return Judges, (including the choice of Conferees to make a district appointment) or be provided for in some other manner.

There are, no doubt, both advantages and disadvantages in this plan as compared with the plan of regular County Conventions, and we propose to point them out in future articles. Possibly it may be found practicable to combine the two, or use parts of both, and thus secure the main advantages of each.

It has been objected to the Crawford County plan that it affords an opportunity for fraud in counting and returning the votes polled. But we do not think this objection has great force against the proposition to apply the plan in this county. In cities and mining districts it might be a most weighty objection, but in an agricultural community like ours, it is not likely that much unfairness would be practiced. A more serious consideration, it occurs to us, arises upon that provision of the plan which permits a nomination *upon a plurality of votes*. But we reserve the discussion of this as well as other points involved, for future numbers.

IT is a noticeable fact that since the late rumors concerning the removal of General Sheridan from his command, the Radical press has preserved an unwonted silence and have refrained from the abuse usually so liberally bestowed upon any official act of the President. This is very peculiar to say the least of it. Can it be that the Radicals themselves are getting a little alarmed and are trembling like Frankenstein before the monstrosity which their own hands have created? Is it the extent of the power now beginning to be understood which alarms them, or do they think the small "King of Louisiana" has too lively an appreciation of that power and believe it to be not a bad thing to get him out of the way? Or, stranger still can it be that they really consider that he is overstepping his authority, almost unlimited as it is, in his wholesale removal of officials whose offence is that they "toss not high the ready cap in air, nor lift up their voice in servile shouts at sight of that SMALL ruffian." We hardly believe this latter can be possible as there are no other indications of a desire to reform. The question is therefore, why this silence? The talented editor of "my two papers both dailies" is abroad writing those charming letters, with an African tinge; if he were but here, doubtless a brilliant editorial would prove to us conclusively either that his removal was the best or the worst thing for the country, as Thaddeus and the Rump (synonymous terms) might dictate.

THE Radical party have certainly made a mistake in the framing of the Bill for the "better destruction of the Southern States." These Satrapies should have been given to civilians, for the simple reason that Major Generals can draw their pay whether they are playing Dictator in the South or not, whilst there are many hungry and hard working (for themselves) Radicals who, being now in private life, would be very glad of this opportunity to serve their country (we mean their party) and draw the "pay and emoluments" pertaining to this duty.

IF the white voters had been allowed to participate in the Tennessee election, and if the ballot had not been given to the negroes Etheridge's majority for Governor would have been 138,000! Even allowing the negroes to vote, he would have carried the State by 81,160 majority had not Brownlow disfranchised 115,000 voters. Can a government stand in which the vast majority of the people are not allowed to participate? The experiment, it is true, has succeded in Russia, but will it be successful here?

BISHOP ODENHEIMER of New Jersey, will attend the Pan Anglican Convention.

FACTS FOR THE GERMANS.

WHEN Judge Williams was nominated as the Radical candidate for the Supreme Bench by "the narrow-minded blockheads," assembled at Williamsport, it was deemed a matter of surprise that no Pennsylvanian could be found by the Radicals worthy of being placed at the head of their ticket. The Salem (Mass.) *Journal* fully explains this matter in the following article:

The nomination of Judge Williams for the Supreme Court, in Pennsylvania, by the Radical Republicans, is *another acknowledgment on the part of the stolid Dutch elements of the superiority of New England men.* Judge Williams is a native of Connecticut, and received his early training in the higher-law doctrines of our section. We have been reliably informed that he has in no wise apostatized from the faith of his farthers or the true principles governing the rights of man, but that he steadfastly retains his affections for for New England institutions. These are the sort of men whom we love to see elevated to power in the Dutch Middle States and over the half civilized people of the West. *They constitute the ark of safety for the material interests of one section, and in no instance, where money can effect anything, should the people of New England be sparing of their means in securing the nomination and election of such men as Judge Williams.*

Pennsylvania—poor, ignorant, stupid old Dutch State—regardless of the hissing of the copperheads, is now pretty thoroughly "Yankeeized." Thaddeus Stevens, a native of Vermont, and a man true to his faith, *holds the political elements of the State in the hollow of his hand*, and, on a fair ballot of the rank and file of the party, would have been made United States Senator. The Superintendent of Common Schools is by birth and education a New Englander, and it is fair to presume that *the next crop of Dutch voters will be as completely "Yankeezed" as it is possible to effect out of such unpromising material.* We understand, also, that each annual Legislature is largely composed of New England men, and that more than one-half of the present delegation in Congress are natives of our section, but of this are not quite positive. Taking matters on the whole, *the out-look in Pennsylvania is as favorable for New England ideas and supremacy as could be wished.*

Comment on the above is unnecessary but we trust our German citizens will remember these Yankee slurs when they come to the polls. It remains to be seen whether the Yankee Puritanical element is to prdominate over our State as it does now over the South.

THE Democratic Representative Conferees from the counties of Columbia and Montour, met at the House of Chas. N. Savage, in the Borough of Danville, on Friday the 2d inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative to represent this District in the State Legislature. Charles F. Mann and Peter Ent, Conferees from Columbia County, and Dr. E. C. Kester and Wm. Yorks, Esq., (a substitute in place of W. D.* Weidenhamer) Conferees for Montour County were present.

On motion the Conference was organized by the appointment of Peter Ent, Esq., for President, and Dr. E. C. Kester, Secretary. On motion the meeting commenced to receive nominations of candidates for Representatives.

Charles F. Mann, nominated Thomas Chalfant, Esq., of Danville. There being no other nominations, on motion of Charles F. Mann, Resolved that Thomas Chalfant, Esq., be nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate to represent the District in the State Legislature, Passed unanimously.

Resolved, That in presenting to the Democracy of this District the name of Thomas Chalfant, Esq., as the Democratic candidate, and asking for him their support at the ensuing election, we refer with pride and confidence to his public record during the last Session of the Legislature, assured that in his acts and votes on all political questions he has proven himself a true and faithful Representative of the Democracy of this District, and that he has ever been watchful of the local interests of his constituents, and that we confidently commend him to the people of this District, as in every way worthy of their suffrage.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PETER ENT, *President.*
E. C. KESTER, *Sec'y.*

DAVID R. PORTER, ex-Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Harrisburg yesterday afternoon. The deceased was a man of uncommon activity of mind, and had been identified with public affairs in the Commonwealth for the major part of a long and eventful life. He was elected and re-elected to both houses of the State Legislature, where he served on the most important committees; was associated with the leading men of the State in amending the Constitution; was the first Governor chosen under the amended instrument, and held the office two terms. In buisness affairs Mr. Porter was distinguished for breadth and soundness of judgment, and did much to develop and place upon a sound footing the iron interests of the State. By the death of ex-Governor Porter the commonwealth loses a devoted citizen, and his friends and family a companion and protector, who was endered to them by many estimable and winning traits of character.—*Age*,

THE SECRETARY OF WAR REFUSES TO RESIGN.—It has already been stated that the President yesterday addressed a note to the Secretary of War, saying to him that his resignation of that office would be accepted. This note was, it is reported, based on the ground of public considerations of a high character. It is understood to-night that Secretary Stanton has replied to the President, saying that for similar reasons he will continue in that position until the ensuing meeting of Congress. There is no doubt that this is the purport of the response.

Secretary Stanton was not at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

WHILE the bayonets and darkies of Brownlow have secured his election as Governor of Tennessee by about 30,000; in the State of Kentucky where elections are free and men do not vote under terror of military rule, the Democrats carry the State and elect seven-eighths of the legislature, and carry John*. T Helm as Governor by 50,000. Such is the contrast between freedom and despotism.

INTELLIGENCE from Paris, dated Aug. 6, states that the name of Bishop Dupanloup is prominent among those which are spoken of in connection with the Papacy. It is said that his choice as successor to Pius IX., in the Papal Chair will be strongly urged by France, whose influence it is believed will largely preponderate at the next election.

THE late Democratic Congressman, Dennison, once in disgust told the President that if he should appoint the twelve Apostles to office, there was only one of them the Senate would confirm.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

GREAT consternation and excitement prevailed in our community last week caused by the discovery that a terrible murder had been committed almost within a stone's throw of town. The facts, as elicited by the testimony at the Coroner's inquest and at the investigation preceding the commitment of the prisoner, are about as follows:

A young woman by name of Catharine Devaney came here from New York on Thursday of last week and applied at the house of John M'Kelvy for a week's boarding. She inquired after persons by the name of Ward, living at the Sugar Loaf Mines, and after a young man named Neal Devaney, a cousin of the Wards, and a boarder at their house. Mrs. M'Kelvy replied that she know the parties and that Neal Devaney was to be married in a few days. Catharine seemed anxious to unbosom herself of a secret, and finding a friendly sympathiser in Mrs. M'Kelvy, she proceeded to relate her story.

She was, she said, the wife of Neal Devaney. They were married a few months or perhaps a year ago in Ireland. She had earned about £12 while living out at service with which they paid their passage to America, having little if any money left upon their arrival at New York.—Neal said he would be 'all right" if he could reach his friends at Hazleton, and Catharine was left at service in New York until her husband should be prepared to send for her, Believing that persons in want of domestics would more readily employ one who was not married, it was agreed that they should pass in New York as brother and sister. Letters passed between them and finally he agreed to meet her in Easton on Monday, July 22nd.—They met accordingly. She noticed a coldness in his manner and upon inquiring the cause was told that he was engaged to be married to a young woman at Hazleton, who would shortly become a mother, that if it should be known that he was already married he would be killed in his boarding house, and that Catharine had better return to New York.—This she declined to do, insisting upon remaining with him. He then told her that he had no money with which to pay their fare to Hazleton, and that if she went with him they would be compelled to walk. She expressed her willingness to travel on foot with him and they started off together. After traveling some distance they took an unfrequented road, which he told her would cut off a considerable distance. While traveling along it he loaded a double-barreled pistol, as he said, for their protection. Becoming exhausted sometime after dark, Catharine said she could go no farther, when they sat down. Here Neal took the pistol from his pocket and spoke of ending his troubles by shooting himself, but Catharine seized hold of him, and by her cries and entreaties induced him to desist from his purpose, whatever that purpose may have been.

Such was Catharine's simple and touching story.

In what manner the rest of the journey to Hazleton was performed does not clearly appear from the testimony, but she reached Hazleton on Tuesday evening as above stated. On Wednesday she called at the freight house for her trunk, but as she had not the check for it the man in charge said he could not let it go. That evening she saw Neal going in the direction of the freight-house or depot, when she went to him and obtained the check which she showed to Mrs. M'Kelvy on her return to the house, telling her, also, that she was to meet Neal at 8 o'clock that evening about the Catholic church. Mrs. M'Kelvy endeavored to dissuade her from going, knowing that Devaney was engaged to be married on the following Sunday to Mary Callahan, of Hazleton Mines, and believing that he would not hesitate to remove whatever obstacle stood in the way. Finding Catharine determined to go, however, Mrs. M'Kelvy exacted a promise that she would not go away from the public road. She left the house at the appointed hour on Wednesday evening but never returned alive.—Parties living near the Company's new stables testify to having heard, in the direction of the Jeansville road, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the report of a pistol followed by two screams with an interval of several seconds between them.

On Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. M'Kelvy related the above circumstances to various persons, freely expressing their belief that Catharine Devaney had met with foul play, and some time during the day Mr. M'Kelvy and Patrick Boner applied to Esquire Longshore for a warrant for Devaney's arrest. The Justice, however, acting upon the advice of a lawyer whom he consulted and who did not think the circumstances were of a nature to justify an arrest, failed to issue a warrant.

About the middle of Friday afternoon the circumstances were laid before Mr. Loop, an attorney of our town, and on being satisfied of their truth, under his supervision, a prosecution was promptly begun and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the said Devaney, by Esquire Longshore, and placed in the hands of Constable Dunn. Shortly after this, Devaney came to M'Kelvy's saloon and was immediately taken into custody. On the way to the lock-up he made an effort to escape but was brought to by two or three shots and safely locked up and guarded. The check which had been shown to Mrs. M'Kelvy, and a double-barreled pistol with one barrel loaded, were found upon his person, as were also some keys, one of which unlocked the trunk that still remained at the freight house.

Immediately after the arrest a search was instituted for the body of the woman, and it was soon found in the bushes, two or three hundred yards above the Catholic church and a short distance from the Jeansville road. The throat was cut as with a sharp-pointed instrument, and three marks were found upon the left breast that appeared as if made by buck-shot that passed through her clothing but did not penetrate far beyond the skin. Twenty-one paces beyond the body were found the hat and net, with blood upon them, their position relative to the body as well as the position of the body itself indicating that she had run that distance toward town after receiving the fatal wound and had fallen forward upon her face. Esquire Longshore summoned a jury of six men who held an inquest, and a *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. A. B. Longshore. The jugular vein and carotid artery were cut and death must have ensued in a few minutes. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

In her trunk were found letters written for Devaney by persons here who testify to having written them at his request, in which he addresses her as his sister, and amongst others, one requesting her to meet him at Easton, which exactly corroborates her statement to Mrs. M'Kelvy which was testified to by the latter before the trunk was opened. Devaney's clothing was brought to town by an officer and blood was found upon his coat, vest, hat and handkerchief. He accounted for this by saying that his nose had been bleeding. He also stated that he found the check near the depot, and denied being married or having ever before seen the woman who was murdered. He was taken to the country jail on Saturday.

Devaney is a young man, apparently about twenty years of age, and it is difficult to believe that such terrible depravity can exist in one so young; yet that he is guilty would seem to admit of scarcely a shadow of doubt. When we reflect upon the young and confiding wife giving up her hard-earnings, and leaving friends and native land for the man who had won her affections, patiently toiling among strangers until a home could be provided for her, and at last, with a love such as a woman's heart only can know, willing to forgive the wrong he had done her and to confide in him still, the conviction forces itself upon the mind that if he is found guilty of imbruing his hands in her blood there could not be found in the annals of recorded crime a case of parallel atrocity. There was no wrong to be blotted out, no revenge to gratify, no jealousy to fire the brain—she merely stood in the way of the commission of another crime and her life must be sacrificed.

Mr. and Mrs. M'Kelvy and Patrick Boner are entitled to great credit for their persevering efforts to secure the arrest of Devaney.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL INDEMNITY ACTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

THE Supreme Court of the State of Illinois—a Republican court—has just rendered a very important decision on the question of arbitrary arrests in that State during the war. The court in substance pronounces the *Republican leaders disloyal* to the government during the war, and declares the existing acts of Congress on the subject of indemnity in such cases, unconstitutional and void.

In the Illinois case the plaintiff is M. Y. Johnson of Northern Illinois, and one of the defendants is E. B. Washburne, a leading Radical member of Congress. Mr. Justice Lawrence of the Illinois Supreme Court, who rendered the decision, was elevated to the Supreme Bench by the suffrage of the Republican party.

Johnson was seized by Jones, U. S. Marshal for Illinois, at his house in Galena, in 1861, and was transported to Fort Lafayette, from which, after an incarceration of several months, he was set at liberty, without a trial, and without any charge of crime having been made against him. Jones pleaded as his authority for the seizure an order of the President, and set up in defence the acts of Congress of march 6, 1864, and May 11, 1866, commonly called the indemnity acts, which provide that.

"Any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion shall be a defence in all courts, to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, done or committed, or acts permitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order, or under color of any law of Congress,"

—and that

"Any arrest or imprisonment, during the rebellion, by virtue of the order of the President, Secretary of War or any military officer in command in the place when such arrest had been made, or imprisonment had been made, should come within the purview of the first act for all purposes of defence."

The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It was not pretended that Johnson was deprived of his liberty by any process of the civil law; but the defendants argued that it was done rightfully in accordance with the late war. Judge Lawrence disposes of this monstrous absurdity in a very summary manner. We quote from his opinion on this point:

It is a fearful power that is claimed for the Government by the counsel for the appellee, and one which no free government ought to possess. Even in England, in the latter part of the last century, when secret political societies were formed hostile to the government, and in league with the French revolutionists, or supposed to be so, although the country was at war with France, yet, while the high tory administration of Mr. Pitt arrested, prosecuted and punished with a pitiless vigor, it acted only through the ordinary agencies of the civil courts, and made no use of the military arm under the pretense that the offending persons were belligerent or public enemies. If this plaintiff was guilty of the charge made in the plea, he merited arrest and severe punishment, but he should have been punished in conformity to law.

It should be remembered that the question before us is one of power, simply on the part of the executive, and not of deserving on the part of the plaintiff.

If the President could rightfully arrest him by military force, and consign him, without process or trial, to a fortress in the harbor of New York, he could do the same thing to any other person in the State of Illinois, however innocent of crime. This plaintiff may have been disloyal, and seeking to aid the rebels, but the most loyal citizen might have been seized and sent away in the same summary manner.

As no charge is made, no judicial investigation had, it is left entirely to the caprice of government to determine what persons shall be arrested. The power to thus arrest being once conceded, every man in the State, from the governor down to the humblest citizen, would hold his liberty at the mercy of the military officer in command. For it is to be borne in mind that this power is not one to be exercised only by the highest officers of the government in whose hands it might be exercised with moderation. It is claimed for the President as commander-in-chief, and as incident to a state of war, or martial law, and may be exercised by the military officer in command in any district, without reference to his rank, as rightfully as by the President himself. He might be afraid to exercise it without orders from his superior, but if it exist at all it belongs to him as well as to the President.

This theory then, pushed to its logical results, is this. That whenever the government is engaged in suppressing a rebellion in Florida, or waging war on the frontiers of Maine, martial law may be enforced in Illinois, where there is neither war nor public enemy, and where the courts are daily administering justice; and every citizen in the State shall hold his liberty and property at the whim and discretion of the military officer in command.

The proposition thus stated in its make up may well startle us when we remember how liable we are to be involved in war. But it is not true, for it is utterly at variance with the most cherished objects of the constitution, and its most solemn prohibitions.

The act of President Lincoln in arbitrarily seizing a citizen of Illinois, no matter on what pretext, is denounced by Mr. Justice Lawrence as "usurpation." A. Lincoln a usurper! The word is a harsh one. Judge Lawrence, in respect for the better qualities of his friend—the late President—feels called on to apologize for its use, but to observe, in the same connection, that "neither our honor for his memory, nor our confidence in his honesty, can be permitted to sway our judgment here."

It is under a like sense of obligation to justice and to the supreme law of the land that Judge Lawrence decides the indemnity acts passed by Congress to shield officers from the legal consequences of acts of usurpation, to be unconstitutional and void. He employs on this point language which it is worth while to repeat, and which it would be profitable to all men to ponder thoughtfully. He says:

The denial of Congress through a retrospective law of all redress to a person whose property or liberty was illegally taken under a military order, is a mode of discharging obligations which, however convenient is not reconcilable with the principles of the Constitution.

In 1861, on the facts disclosed by this record, one citizen of Illinois committed a trespass upon the rights of another, for which the laws of Illinois then gave, and now give, a right of action. Since that time Congress has said that the action shall not be maintained. We must repeatedly ask, whence comes the power to interfere with the remedies furnished by the State laws, through the State tribunals, for the injury of one citizen by another? There is really nothing to be said in support of this legislation. With all our respect for Congress, we must hold these acts beyond its constitutional authority. If they are not so, its power over persons and property are limited only by its own discretion, and constitutional government is only a theory.

It is a remarkable fact that in two causes—the two which involve the unconstitutional acts of the late President Lincoln, and the attempt of a Jacobin Congress to legalize the usurpation of that President—the decisions have been rendered by jurists who sympathized and acted with the political party of that President, and who were among the number of his warmest personal friends. One of them (Mr. Justice Davis, of the U. S. Supreme Court) was a judge of his own appointing; the other (Mr. Justice Lawrence of the Illinois Supreme Court) was elevated to the bench by the suffrages of his political partisans. The decision of Mr. Justice Davis in the Milligan case, from Indiana, declared that "the Constitution is the supreme law for rulers and people, alike in war and in peace." Judge Lawrence in his opinion, as we have shown, covers the same ground and affirms the same principles of law and justice.—*Pittsburg Post.*

COMMUNICATED.

HOWARD EXPRESS COMPANY.

A SUBJECT of great and and increasing dissatisfaction to our citizens, is the total want of uniformity with regard to the charges of the Howard Express Company. The same quantity and kind of goods which in one case is taxed $1.00, in another, has $1.10 charged against it, and in still another case $2.50. This is not only unbusiness-like not to say dishonest, but is simply ridiculous. The Express charges in some cases amounting to almost the original cost of the goods. The rates at the best are much too high. There should be, if there is not, a regular schedule not to be altered by the local agent in any case, (much reduced from the present status) so as to allow our merchants to know at least what their goods will cost them delivered here.

It is a matter which interests all our citizens, as it affects our market to a certain extent, and will do much to prevent the importation of minor articles of small value pecuniarily such as shellfish, early vegetables, etc.

The Merchant's Union Express Company now in the full tide of successful operation, could be easily induced to establish an agency here if no disposition is shown by the present Company to oblige its patrons.

THE Chicago *Times* after stating that Judge Sharswood decided that when one person agreed to pay another a certain number of dollars "in coin," he could not release himself from the obligation by tendering paper, continues in the following manner:

Government has agreed to pay certain of its bonds in coin. Judge Sharswood says it must abide by its obligations. This is the contract, and must be performed. The Radicals say the doctrin is treason. What do holders of national securities bearing gold interest say? Do they say that an agreement to pay an indebtedness in gold may be cancelled by the tender of paper?

Why may not the government discharge its indebtedness by offering currency when it has promised coin, as well as individuals? Will those who assail Judge Sharswood answer. The men who are holding national bonds and paying no taxes we will do well to look after the Pennsylvania Radicals. This question of paying the national debt in paper, and making paper exceedingly plenty is attracting a good deal of attention.

THE consecration of Dr. Young, of New York, as Bishop of Florida, on St. James' Day, was a very imposing ceremony. Fifty Choristers, over one hundred Clergy and six Bishops were in attendance. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont presided, and the Bishop of Louisiana preached the consecration sermon.

THE Radical journals are all silent as to the position of Judge Williams, of Connecticut, on the question of Allegheny "repudiation." What was his record on *that* point?

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	25
Eggs	20
Tallow	14
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	2 00
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	6 00
" " 2 "	7 00
" " "	18 00
Siding " " ft.	

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 8, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00@ 7 75
Northwestern extra	8 00@ 9 00
Northwestern family	10 00@ 12 50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 00@ 8 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 75@ 9 00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11 00@ 12 00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00@ 16 00
Rye flour	5 75@ 6 25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2 30@ $2 37
Southern " "	2 30@ 2 75
California " "	2 90
" white "	$2 75@ 2 80
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1 00@ $1 05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 10@ $1 15
White, "	$1 20@ $1 21
OATS—₰ bus	58@ 60c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$24 50
Mess Beef, "	27 50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ ℔	8½@ 9c
Smoked Hams "	20@ 22c
" Shoulders ₰ ℔	12@ 13c
Lard, ₰ ℔	15@ 17½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$8 00@ 8 50
Timothyseed ₰ bus	3 25
Flaxseed "	$3 00@ 3 05
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42 00
No. 1 American	$41 00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ ℔	10@ 12c
Cows, ₰ head	$45@ 65
SHEEP—₰ ℔	5@ 6c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$8 50@ $10 25

MARRIED.

JOHN—VANZINE—On the 29th of July, by the Rev. Josiah Forrest, W. Ernst John of Catawissa, to Miss Kate E. Vanzine of Elysburg, Northumberland co., Pa.

LITLIFF—POTTER—At Town Hill on the 28th ult., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. George W. Litliff to Miss Martha M. Potter both of Fairmount Luz, co.

LONG—MARSHALL—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 4th ult., by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Joseph E. Long to Miss Ella E. Marshall, both of Fairmount, Luzerne county.

DIED.

HOWER—At his residence, in Bloomsburg, on the morning of the 5th inst., John Hower, jr., aged 30 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Mr. Hower was not so well known as he ought to have been. He was a gentleman. He was a very excellent musician, and took great pride in teaching the science. In the immediate circle where known, he will be much missed, and greatly lamented, and deservedly so. He was borne to his last resting place in the Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, attended by many sorrowing friends.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy*, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., writes: "I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what physicians termed Seated Consumption as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operations that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she caused to weigh enough to fill up. The fifth bottle entirely RESTORED HER TO HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

Gently it penetrates through every pore,
Relieving sufferers from each *angry sore*.
All it *wounds it heals* with certainty and speed;
Cuts, *Burns*, from Inflamation soon are freed;
Rheumatism, all its grievous supporters
Kins lose each stain, a the complexion's wear!
SALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
All to its wondrous merits testify,
Let those who doubt, *a single box but try*,—
Verily, *then* its true deserts would have
Even unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE.

SCROFULA.—The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable." "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Indian Water treatment, and hoping and believing that many will thank us for our bringing to their notice."

Circulars free.

Dr. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DESBORDE, Proprietor, 50 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
myll'67-1y. Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEACHERS WANTED.

One Male and one Female Teacher for the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, for a term of eight months or longer, commencing on the first Monday in September, Examination of applicants will be held in the School-house of the above place on August 30th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the board.

JEREMIAH O'CONNER,
August 9, 1867. Sec'y.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Conyngham School District wants five male and one female teachers for the ensuing year. All applicants must undergo an examination before the County superintendent on the 26th day of August next, or after, at Centralia. The schools will open on the 1st day of September, and continue ten months, if no alterations are made hereafter.

By order of the Board.

F. B. WOHLFARTH, Sec'y.
Locust Dale, Aug. 3, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARMON KLINE, OF SCOTT TP., DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Harmon Kline, late of Scott township, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John C. Kline, who resides in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

JOHN C. KLINE,
August 9, 1867. Executor

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Al. Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and directed to me, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the second day of September, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Laubach, on the west by lands of John Bright, on the north by lands of J. Karns, and on the east by lands of John Pealer, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and a barn, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sylvester Pealer.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet in width, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by Third Street, whereon is erected two frame dwelling houses, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bowell, Wm. F. Jones, John Williams and Mary Williams.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet wide, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two other lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by First street, whereon are erected two frame dwelling houses with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two borough lots, bounded on the north by lot of ——— Feustemacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of William Zeigler, and on the east by Trentwine street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. L. Betterly.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.—ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKROTH, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss:

L. S. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Eckroth, Ellen Eckroth, David Eckroth, John Eckroth, Lucy Nungesser, Joseph Eckroth and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth, (names unknown.)

Greeting, you and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September, next, then and there to answer the petition of George Spade, setting forth that the said Solomon Eckroth, late of Mifflin township, said county, died seized of certain real estate in Mifflin township, said county, and agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, to sell and convey the same to the said Jacob Schwoppenheiser, of the said premises in fee simple.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, ... PRESIDENT.

Assets over $20,000,000.

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.

The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 15,672 Policies, insuring $31,875,000. The total income of the year being $8,217,055.88.

☞ Full particulars as to the working of the Company, will be cheerfully given by applying to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

aug9'67.]

BERNARD STOHNER,

Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class

FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE

where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,

as well as

FINE GROCERIES,

which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewh

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

P. JOHN and his Yankee Journeyman Judge are in great distress.

THE oats harvest is already beginning, and when the winds blow over the oats stubble, the Fall is at hand.

A FRIEND from over the river (whose name we have been unable to learn) has sent to our office for inspection several stocks of oats which measure *over six feet in length!* Can any one beat that?

Now is the time to kill that most objectionable door yard weed, the phantain. It comes up easily during the month of August, and before the seed ripens. If pulled now and burned, it is easily got rid of.

WE present to our readers an unusual number of advertisements this week, but they are all of local interest. Paxton & Harman advertise their superphosphate of lime, which our farmers will find it to their advantage to try.

WE need hardly say that the statement in last week's *Republican* of a remark by Mr. Buckalew at the Convention in abuse of one of the editors of the COLUMBIAN, is a complete falsehood. This is not P. John's first experiment in lying, nor will it be the last.

WE should like to have half a bushel of *blackberries*—not dew berries—nice, clean, ripe, large ones, on subscription to the COLUMBIAN. As they are ready sale people need not be afraid to bring them to town; so that if we should be supplied, they can be readily sold to others at fair prices.

NOTWITHSTANDING our mixed population, we believe there is no town in the State where the Sabbath is so generally observed, or where the same good order prevails on that day. Our churches are well attended, as the throngs passing to and fro about 'meeting time' attest. It is a good example to the young, and is a credit to our place.

OUR next Commissioner, David Yeager, informs us that a few days ago a German named Kaseman, died in Shamokin township, Northumberland Co., aged *one hundred and seven years and some months.* He came to this country seventy years ago. It is the most remarkable case of longevity that has occurred in our vicinity for a long time.

DR. BRADLEY has been appointed by the Pension Office Examining Surgeon for this county and vicinity. This will be good news to our Pensioners who have been obliged heretofore to travel to Danville for examination. Dr. Bradley can be found in his office in the Exchange Block, second story, entrance one door below Moyer's Drug store.

WE have had the pleasure of adding thirty new names to our subscription list this week, eleven of which were sent in by one man. We must again thank our friends for their zealous efforts to aid us. To those who may wish a campaign paper we will send the COLUMBIAN until after the election for forty cents. Now is a good time to subscribe.

CAMP MEETING.—A Camp Meeting for Columbia District of the Evangelical Association will be held on the land of Mr. Joseph P. Conner, in Centre Township, commencing Aug. 29th to continue one week. A well conducted boarding-tent will be kept on the ground; Also accomodations for horses. All lovers of good preaching are respectfully invited to attend.

A LITTLE son of Samuel Hilburn, aged about six years, was missing on Wednesday, and after long search was found drowned in the canal. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts. We sincerely sympathize with the parents and friends in their bereavement; but the great comfort they have in their sorrow for the child is, that "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

WE publish this week an interesting decision of Judge Lawrence of Illinois, upon the subject of Military arrests. The Judge takes the ground that Congress cannot indemnify officers for arbitrary arrests, and for this reason the decision will be interesting to many citizens.

As Judge Lawrence is a Republican, and was elected by them to his present office, the decision should command respect among Columbia County Radicals.

IF any of our friends should be passing near the establishment of Peter M. Traugh, Esq., of Briarcreek, we advise them to make a call upon that hospitable gentleman and spend an hour or two going over his farm. He is the most successful farmer in our knowledge. He raised last year 1350 bushels of onions, and has out this year about three acres of that same vegetable. It is a sight to see. He raises the onion from the seed. His farm is in a splendid state, and will well repay a passing visit.

MORRIS C. SLOAN of this place has just completed a barn and out-buildings in place of the ones recently burned. They are models of neatness, convenience and cheapness, occupying but little space, and presenting an attractive exterior. Those who contemplate building stables in town would save themselves trouble by examining his plan. There is ample convenience for horses, cows, pigs, chickens, etc.

Everybody knows he cannot be beat in the carriage line, for his reputation extends far beyond our County limits; and we are glad to know that he has permitted his invention to turn for a time into a new channel.

THE following is the report of a match game played between the "ACTIVES" of Danville, and the "PIONEERS" of this place, on the grounds of the latter, on Thursday last:

ACTIVES.	O.	R.	PIONEERS.	O.	R.
Phillips, c	1	4	Waller, 1b	2	3
Harder, p	2	2	V. Buckalew, c f	2	10
Reynolds, s s	3	0	Buckalew, p	2	10
J. Elliot, 1 b	3	3	Penman, s s	4	8
H. Elliot, 2 b	3	2	Appleman, 3 b	4	5
Conner, 3 b	3	0	Hillebrander, r f	4	8
Woods, l f	3	2	Rinker, 2 b	1	7
Lefever, c	3	4	Clark, c	3	6
Heath, r f	3	1	Mitchel, c f	1	9
Total	27	17	Total	27	79

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Actives	2	1	4	2	3	0	0	2	1—15
Pioneers	2	17	8	5	6	10	15	5	1—79

Umpire—George Elwell.
Scorers—J. Brown, Actives; Wm. Eyerly, Pioneers.

AT the request of some of ou
we republish the following d
"Promissory notes are lia
stamp duty of five cents for ea
fractional part thereof. If a
tains any special agreemen
waiving the stay of execution
inquisition, appeal or exemp
liable to an additional duty of
Notes containing confession
ment are liable to an additio
of fifty cents."

WE were pleased to observe
day in passing over the Catav
road, that it is in excellent re
der. Wherever new rails were
they have been supplied and
nected by means of *Webb's Pat*
a new invention of Mr. Web
perintendant of the road, by
which a continuous rail is obta
Webb's skill and energy are
to insure the success of any
his management.

HOT AND COLD.—In July
suffered, sweltered and sweat
spell of as sun-stricken hou
been known for many years,
memeter ranging for several
days from 103 to 100, showing
variation. Thus far in this s
hottest day noted was Sunday
of July, when it reached by
degrees. The nights have be
ns to conduce to sound sleep,
whose conscience does not tro

MR. WM. HULME, of Bent
ship, a large and successful far
a gentleman of undoubted ve
forms us that he has success
stroyed that bane of farmers,
da Thistle, by the following p
application.

He takes the stalk and cuts
close to the ground, and then
on the peth of the stalk, so tha
penetrate the part in the groun
one teaspoonful of spirits of tu

In the course of a couple of w
whole root can be pulled up a
be found to be turned black a
The pulling up is of no account
the satisfaction of the experime
it will show him his enemy ther
destroyed. Will not every man
take the matter in hand?

A GRAND HARVEST HOME JU
will be held by the Bloomsburg R
ed church in Snyder's Grove
Bloomsburg, on Thursday, Augu
Prominent speakers are invited
liver appropriate addresses; the B
burg Brass Band has been secur
the occasion. It is intended to f
an opportunity for a pleasant, soci
profitable entertainment after the
ering of an abundant harvest.
and supper will be handsomely
up at the ground by the ladies,
necessary refreshments will be
provided. The churches and c
generally of Columbia and adj
counties are cordially invited to
and participate in our Harvest
Jubilee. The proceeds for the
of the above named church.
the weather be unfavorable on Th
the meeting will take place the f
day after. Exercises commence
o'clock.

ON last Saturday quite a large
ber of people gathered in the be
grove at the foot of the now
"Nob Mountain" for the purpose
brating "The Harvest Home."
sheaves of grain, and garlands o
ers decorated the grounds, and th
ence of sturdy farmers, their wi
little ones, and the rustic lads a
checked lasses gave an animated
ance to the scene. The audien
addressed by Messrs. Ikeler, B
and Snyder after which dancin
menced and kept up until near
After supper, the crowd again
the grove and "tripped the light
tic toe," by the light of pine kn
till midnight ushered in the S
The best of order was maintain
the whole affair reflects great cr
on the managers. We must no
to add that the Orangeville Ba
present during the afternoon,
their charming music added m
to the pleasures of the day. W
favor of "Harvet Homes."
gatherings for thanksgiving, an
be encouraged.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSI
Complete History of the New S
Territories, from the Great Rive
Great Ocean, by Albert D. Rich
This is a most entertaining and
ble book, and its popularity is
by the sale of over 20,000 copi
single month. The Author's
varied experience in the little
and interesting regions of the F
furnishes the valuable material
contents.

Mr. Richardson is widely kn
one of our most brilliant journal
writers. No other Author has t
over so much of our vast weste
mains, and we know of no one wh
so well describe what he has seen
is always interesting, generally
ing, and, better still, invariably *tr*
ful.

The volume before us is accompanied by an accurate and minute map of the entire region beyond the Mississippi, and is elegantly printed and profusely illustrated with over two hundred engravings from original photographs and sketches from the pencils of Bierstadt, Nast, Hennessy, Darley, Fenn, Stephens, Forbes and other eminent artists, which are *really beautiful* and worthy of examination as specimens of art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictural Field Book of the Revolution.

It is a credit both to American art and authorship and is not only the most valuable work from Mr. Richardson's pen, but by far the best and most complete history of the great West ever issued. Those who wish for authentic information of the resources, condition and prospects of the Western and greater half of the continent, within a few years to be sown thick with civilized States, rich in all the elements of greatness, should consult this most valuable work. The writer has a charming style, a fund of humor, and his experiences are of thrilling interest. We predict for this book an unprecedented sale. "All Young America" expect to go West and seek their fortunes when the Pacific Railroad is built, if not before, and will read with avidity "Beyond the Mississippi."

This work, we understand, is sold only by subscription, and is just such a one as persons seeking to act as agents should add to their list. It is published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

...AL NOTICES.

...STRATOR'S NOTICE.—
...OF BENJAMIN STINE, DECEASED.
...administration on the estate of Benja...ine of Maine township, Columbia ...d, have been granted by the Reg...nty to Wm. T. Shuman. All per...ims or demands against the estate ...t are requested to make them ...ose indebted to make payment.
WM. T. SHUMAN,
Administrator.

...STRATOR'S NOTICE.—
...JOHN STINER, DECEASED.—Letters ...ation to the estate of John Stiner, ... township, Columbia county, Pa., ... been granted by the Register of ...unty, to John Grove, who resides in ...p, said county. All persons having ...unts against the estate of the dece...ested to make them known to the ad...without delay, and all persons in...equested to make payment.
JOHN GROW, Adm'r.
67-6t.

...STRATOR'S NOTICE.—
...OF JOHN DIETERICK, DEC'D.—Let...inistration on the estate of John Diet... Montour township, Columbia county, ...aving been granted to the undersigned ...egister of said county; all persons in...ed estate, will please make payment ...hem, and those having claims or de...nst the same will present them with...
JOHN R. DIETERICH,
ISAIAH DIETERICH,
p., July 5, 1867. Administrators.

...NISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
...ATE OF DANIEL NUSS, DECEASED.
...administration to the estate of Dan... of Maine township, Columbia coun... have been granted by the Register ...nty to Nathan Miller. All persons ...s or demands against the estate of ... are requested to present them to ...rator without delay, and all persons ... requested to make payment.
NATHAN MILLER,
Administrator.

FINANCES.

...'S TWP. BOUNTY FUND.
...DITOR'S STATEMENT.
...YHARD, Collector of Bounty Tax,
D.R.
Duplicate $6,179 74
C.R.
...ohn Hill, Treasurer $3,832 52
... 225 63
121 59
$6,179 74
...TERICH, Collector of Bounty Tax,
D.R.
Duplicate $7,417 42
C.R.
...ohn Hill, Treasurer, $4,676 42
...f Poll Tax 1,265 00
$6,611 42
Duplicate 706 00
...Treasurer,
D.R.
...n First National Bank of ...e in Bank $10,000 00
C.R.
...l stamps on first discount $101 67
...olunteers at $20 each 9000 00
...ing volunteers to Troy
...distance 317 00
...n $10,000 90 50
$10,128 67
...vor of Treasurer $128 67
D.R.
...cal subscription $4,150 00
C.R.
...olunteers over $20 as per
1,775 00
...e John Hill, Treasurer $219 00
D.R.
...C. Neyhard, Collector $3,832 52
...R. Dieterich, Collector, 1,676 42
...Aikman out on his tax
4 11
$10,513 05
C.R.
...on note at First National ...ville $10,000 00
...discounting note at said
207,78
$10,207 78
...e Township $305 27
D.R.
...nd of Samuel Creveling $500 00
Margaret Aikman 250 00
Levi Aikman 150 00
...der, Hagenbuch 500 00
$1230 00
C.R.
...n bonds as per receipt $1,113 01
...W. Edgar, exp. to Troy 6 00
... 5000, note in Danville
...ank 70 00
...yrus Creveling, expenses
...rg
...L. Tate, printing 27 75
...G. Barkley, atty's fees 9 00
...ndry persons as per receipts 20 00
...n $1,977 31 47
59 86
$1,239 00
...avor of Treasurer $89 00
...SHIP, *D.R.*
...kman on bond $250 00
...ouch " " 300 00
...ing " " and int., 150 00
...ing " " 300 00
200 00
$1,080 00
...gined Auditors of Centre town...County, Pa., do hereby certify that ...ly examined the foregoing ac... them to be correct.
LEVI A. RUTCHISON,
LAFAYETTE CREASY,
Auditors.

...CLOTHING.

...CK OF CLOTHING.

...ND WINTER GOODS.
...VID LOWENBERG
...s to his stock of
...FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
...doors above the American House'
...loomsburg, Pa.,
...t received from New York and
...l assortment of
...ND BOYS' CLOTHING,
...ost fashionable, durable, and
...DRESS GOODS,
...ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
...ATS AND PANTS,
...and colors. He has also replen...large stock of
...TER SHAWLS,
...IGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
...CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
...EFS, GLOVES,
...ERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
...rity on hand a large and well-se...M
...'S AND VESTINGS,
...ared to make to order into any ...on very short notice, and in the ... This clothing is made to wear, ...d home manufacture.
...TCHES AND JEWELRY,
GOLD ... every description, fine and cheap. His ease of ... of every description, fine and cheap. His ease of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

...Farm situate in Hemlock township, two miles North of Buckhorn, containing seventy-three acres. The sale will take place in the 17th day of August 1867.
J. H. STECKER, 2t.

FOUND AT LAST, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

DON'T be afraid to invest 10 cents, it may secure you $10,000. We have received the second number of "The Pen and Pencil," a new Illustrated Weekly, brim full of illustrations and entertaining reading matter. Every purchaser of which will secure a ticket free, entitling him to participate in the distribution of $50,000 in Greenbacks. Sold by all Newsdealers, Price 10 cents with Ticket, (by mail 13 cents.) T. R. Dawley & Co., Publishers, 21 & 23 Ann St. New York.

THE removal of General Sheridan is just at present the most exciting topic of the day. He has been turning Governors and Mayors and Aldermen and every body else out of office, but if he lived in this town there is one man he would not remove, and that one is our popular Druggist, L. N. Moyer. For if he did he would cut off the best supply of Drugs, Chemicals, etc., to be found in this section. Call on him and see if you don't believe General Sheridan would be about right. We think so.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
WHERE may be found the finest assortment of
FURNITURE
ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of
PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.
CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,
Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,
EXTENSION TABLES,
Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.
SIDE BOARDS.
Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.
DRESSING CASES,
Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish,
SPRING BEDS.
The best ever offered to the public.
PICTURE FRAMES,
And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the
READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
And warrant our goods as represented.
J. H. BATES.
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds,
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB I. GIRTON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$100,000
Etna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	200,000
Putnam	250,000
Merchants	500,000
Springfield	350,000
Germania	600,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a,	200,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar5'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
THE undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF
TIMBER LAND,
situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia co., bounded by lands of Beaver & Henry, Joseph Coleman, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, rock oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily farmed. Ample time given, but good security is asked.
MICHAEL LEMON,
FORKS P. O.,
June 26, 1867. Columbia county, Pa.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.
WE, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscription to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
Attest, F. C. EYER, Secretary.
The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.
We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:
GENTLEMEN.—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character. Well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that sympathetic heartedness which can alone speak to the child-nature, or that the faith and ingenuousness of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences.
SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.
Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.
Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.
WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. B. ROAS, Publisher.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER,	DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS,	JOHN BOAK,
JOHN DETERICK,	DANIEL MOYER,
H. DIELMILLER,	SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL BELLER,	JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Randel Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. R. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines,
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce.
D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,
Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.
Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
JAMES E. EYER.
Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' FROSH RATE OF 1865. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb7'67.

1867. 1867.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 12:50 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 8:00 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:05 A.M.; Lock Haven Accommodation 4:10.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 2:30 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 6:10 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train 4:45 P.M.; Buffalo Express, 8:05 A.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 10:00 A.M.; Leave New York at 5:30 P.M.; Leave Erie at 5:00 P.M., arrive at New York at 5:30 P.M.; Leave Erie at 10:30 A.M., arrive at New York at night 4 A.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the company's office, corner of Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents.
D. H. HOUSTON,
Jr., General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
J. W. SWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
May 19, 1867.

COLUMBUS MALE & FEMALE
ACADEMY.
THE next term of this institution will commence on the first Monday of August next, under the charge of Prof. P. M. Bigler, as Principal.
JOHN KOONS,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
July 25, 1867-3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., PHILADELPHIA.
SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000
PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $10,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5,000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2,500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents Below.
Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the
RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE
FOR
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
Incorporated by the State of N. J., April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:
Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis R. Broomall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Cue, Esq., of Joy, Cue & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which are put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
Certificates of Stock in the Washington Library Company will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. None others genuine.
Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive name (and if a five-Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our published schedule.
One Dollar Engravings.
No. 1—"My Child! My Children!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following five steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, this becoming entitled to two presents.
Two Dollar Engravings.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
Three Dollar Engravings.
Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.
Four Dollar engravings.
Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.
Five Dollar Engravings.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
On Wednesday, September 25th 1867,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, N.J.
Schedule of Presents:

1 Cash Present	$10,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
2 Cash Presents of $2,500 each	5,000
1 Handsome country residence, stable, grounds, &c., Germantown, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Double residence, three-story brick, in Camden, N.J.	15,000
1 Coal Depot, offices, sheds, ground, with business established, No. 131 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country residence, Riverside, N.J., with ground, fruits, &c.	10,000
1 Three-story cottage, lot, &c.	5,000
25 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1 Elegant turnout family carriage, span of horses, harness, &c., complete	1,000
10 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $200 each	2,000
1 beautiful silver-gray horse, 16½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light road wagon, weight 16 pounds, with set of superior single harness, &c., making a first-class establishment	500
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $250 each	5,000
1 Rosewood sewing machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family sewing machines, $100 each	1,000
20 Fine gold watches, $200 each	4,000
100 Oil paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
1 Camel's hair shawls, $1,000 each	3,000
3 Camel's hair shawls, $3,000 each	9,000
10 Handsome lace shawls, $250 each	2,500
10 Cashmere shawls, $50 each	500
50 Silk dress patterns, $25 each	1,250
50 City building lots, $125 each	6,250
The remainder will consist of Silverware, musical boxes, opera glasses, pocket bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$200,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrances.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$5,50
25 shares with Engravings	27,50
50 shares with Engravings	46,50
75 shares with Engravings	66,50
100 shares with Engravings	80,00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, Yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., Bankers,
31 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.
July 5, 1867-6m.

JUST PUBLISHED.
NEW YORK ON SINGING.
BASSINI'S
TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,
IN FORM OF SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOP

Farmer's Department.

en is a Farmer Rich?

ARTHUR Vale, Willoughby, Lake , Ohio, writes: We have many ers in this country who have good ses, barns and orchards, and who are out of debt; and yet they work as hard as ever, and seems as unfinished as when they were poor. The question arises "When is a farmer rich?"

The best evidence that a farmer is rich will be a pleasant bed-room in his house, containing a spare bed. On no occasion will any of the family need to occupy it; and there will be such a convenience that the guest will come out ready for the breakfast table. This room not only represents several thousand dollars, but also good furniture and shade in summer. In most families this room is not obtained until the oldest girl has a beau, or the oldest boy gets the mitten. Moreover, the folks have early cucumbers; and, from July till the frost, sweet corn. Every morning the fire is built of dry wood; twice a day, the year round, there is milk to strain; horses are not heard stamping in the night; the hogs cannot run, nobody eats poor butter, or drinks coffee without cream; pickles are taken out of cider vinegar; if a child has a sore throat, there is no running to a neighbor's for honey; even in September a few hens are kind enough to lay; if the oldman suddenly starts for the county seat, a package of cakes and cheese is handed him, and he does not mutter because a clean shirt is not ready; in May, some apples can be found in the bottom of barrels, and in August there is lard in crocks and pork in the brine. After breakfast the father will be likely to read a chapter in the Bible, and then bow before the Creator, confessing His tender mercies.

We care not how many fat cattle a farmer may have, nor how many dairy cows; nor hogs, in a yard four rails high, fed with whey and bran from barrels which steam in the sun; nor how many acres running off towards a river; nor how many thousand dollars are at interest; nor how much folks may stand aside when he goes into the store; if there is not a spare bed in his house, he is a poor man.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Training the Tomato.

It does not pay to let the tomato vines trail on the ground. The fruit decays and does not ripen. Brush, cut fine and placed under the plants before they lop over, is a clean, cheap and excellent support. The vines may be tied to a single stake, if pains are taken to pinch off the side branches and lead up a central shoot. This is a French method, and is said to be successful. Trellises of various forms will suggest themselves to every tomato grower. A pile of stone laid around the plant would be excellent, for it would keep the fruit and also radiate a good deal of heat to the plant. The tomato is a native of torrid climes and requires heat. The stone pile would admit of the plant taking a natural growth. Grass, straw or boards will answer—at any rate put something under the vines to preserve the fruit. A small shrub, having many limbs, may be stuck into the ground by the side of a plant, and it will afford a good support.—*Farmer's Home Journal.*

For Taking Grease Out of the Leaves of Books.

Fold up, in two small bags made of open muslin, some ashes of burnt bones, finely powdered, or calcined hartshorn, which is always ready prepared at the shops of the druggists. Lay the bags of muslin, containing the powder, on each side of the greasy leaf, and having heated a pair of fire-tongs, or hair dressers' pinching-tongs, of a moderate warmth, press with them the two bags against the greasy spot, and hold them some time in that situation. Repeat the process, if necessary. When the irons cannot be conveniently used, the powder may be heated over the fire, in a clean earthen vessel; and, whilst hot, applied without any muslin, on each side of the grease spot, and a weight laid on it to assist its effect.

How to Kill the Peach Borer.

Pour a small quantity of common sperm oil on the bark of young trees close to the roots without disturbing the earth. If the scaly bug infests the bark of your trees, rub them with an oiled swab, and it will be destroyed also. Oil is the most effectual poison for all insects. It closes their spiracles, or breathing holes, on the side of the body. Essential oils, such as camphor and turpentine, kill or drive away insects for the same reason, and not because their odor is pungent. This advice is given by an old entomologist, and has been long practised successfully by him.

Stir the Soil.

A Good farmer in the growing season keeps his cultivators and hoes in as constant operation as possible. Frequent stirring of the soil in a dry season will almost entirely ignore the effects of a drought. The removal of noxious vegetation by this operation alone would prove valuable, but when it allows the moisture from below to ascend by opening the surface and admitting the air, its real value it is only necessary to know to enlist the more serious attention of all farmers and gardeners.

The Wheat Crop.

From no quarter have we any information that the wheat is not a most abundant or unprecedented crop. In some localities it has suffered from weevil or other causes, but as a whole throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, its equal was never before witnessed. Even in the high latitude of Minnesota, where it was originally feared by settlers that wheat would not grow at all, the aggregated yield is estimated at *twenty million bushels*, four times as much as the State will need for its own consumption.

Making Cows Run.

Boys, in the busy season, are generally sent to the pasture to drive up the cows. Often they have an adjourned game at ball to play, or a fish to catch, hence, if not specially cautioned and watched, will "put the cows through on the double-quick." This is a bad practice. It injures the health of the animal, vitiates their milk, and diminishes the flow of it. Cows in warm weather and distended udders, should never be used in this way.

For the Young Folks.

The Crab and her mother.

Said an old crab to a young one, "why do you walk so crooked, child? walk straight!" "Mother," said the young crab, "show me the way, will you? and when I see you taking a straight course, I will try and follow."

Example is better than precept.

The Trumpeter taken Prisoner.

A Trumpeter being taken prisoner in a battle, begged hard for quarter. "Spare me, good sirs, I beseech you," said he, "and put me not to death without cause, for I have killed no one myself, nor have I any arms but this trumpet only." "For that very reason," said they who had seized him, "shall you the sooner die, for without the spirit to fight, yourself, you stir up others to warfare and bloodshed."

He who incites to strife is worse than he who takes part in it.

The Travellers and the Hatchet.

Two men were travelling along the same road, when one of them picking up a hatchet cries, "See what I have found!" "Do not say I," says the other, "but we have found." After a while up came the men who had lost the hatchet, and charged the man who had it with theft. "Alas," says he to his companion, "we are undone!" "Do not say we," replies the other, "but I am undone; for he that will not allow his friend to share the prize, must not expect to share the danger."

The Tortoise and the Eagle.

A Tortoise, dissatisfied with his lowly life, when he beheld so many of the birds, his neighbors, disporting themselves in the clouds, and thinking that, if he could but once get up into the air, he could soar with the best of them, called one day upon an Eagle, and offered him all the treasures of Ocean if he could only teach him to fly. The eagle would have declined the task, assuring him that the thing was not only absurd but impossible, but being further pressed by the entreaties and promises of the tortoise, he at length consented to do for him the best he could. So taking him up to a great height in the air and loosing his hold upon him, "Now, then!" cried the eagle; but the tortoise, before he could answer him a word, fell plump upon a rock, and was dashed to pieces.

Pride shall have a fall.

The Thief and his Mother.

A Schoolboy stole a hornbook from one of his schoolfellows, and brought it home to his mother. Instead of chastising him she rather encouraged him in the deed. In course of time the boy, now grown into a man, began to steal things of greater value, till at length being caught in the very act, he was bound and led to execution. Perceiving his mother following among the crowd, wailing and beating her breast, he begged the officer to be allowed to speak to her. When she quickly drew near and applied her ear to her son's mouth, he seized the lobe of it tightly between his teeth and bit it off. Upon this she cried out lustily, and the crowd joined her in upbraiding her unnatural son, as if his former evil ways had not been enough, but that his last act must be a deed of impiety against his mother. But he replied: It is she who is the cause of my ruin; for if when I stole my shoofellow's horn-book and brought it to her, she had given me a sound flogging, I should never have grown in wickedness as to come to this untimely end."

Nip evil in the bud. Spare the rod and spoil the child.

The Country mouse and the City mouse.

Once upon a time a Country Mouse who had a friend in town invited him, for old acquaintance sake, to pay him a visit in the country. The invitation being accepted in due form, the Country Mouse though plain and rough and somewhat frugal in his nature, opened his heart and store, in honor of hospitality and an old friend. There was not a carefully stored up morsel that he did not bring forth out of his larder, peas, and cheese-parings and nuts, hoping by quantity to make up what he feared was wanting in quality to suit the palate of his dainty guest. The Town Mouse, condescending to pick a bit here and a bit there, while the host sat nibbling a blade of barley-straw, at length exclaimed, "How is it, my good friend, that you can endure the dullness of this unpolished life? You are living like a toad in a hole. You can't really prefer these solitary rocks and woods to streets teeming with carriages and men. On my honor, you are wasting your time miserably here. We must make most of our life while it lasts. A mouse, you know, does not live forever. So come with me and I'll show you life and the town." Overpowered with such fine words and so polished a manner, the Country Mouse assented; and they set out on their journey to town. It was late in the evening when they crept stealthily into the city, and midnight ere they reached the great house, where the Town Mouse took up his quarters. Here were couches of crimson velvet, carvings in ivory, everything in short that denoted wealth and luxury. In the table were the remains of a splendid banquet, to procure which all the shops in the town half been ransacked the day before. It was now the turn of the courtier to play the host: he places his country friend on purple, runs to and fro to supply his wants, presses dish upon dish and dainty upon dainty, and, as though he were waiting on a king, tastes every course ere he ventures to place it before his rustic cousin. The Country Mouse, for his part, effects to make himself quite at home, and blesses the good fortune that had wrought such a change in his way of life; when, in the midst of his enjoyment, as he is thinking with contempt of the poor fare he has forsaken, on a sudden the door flies open, and a party of revellers returning from a late entertainment, bursts into the room. The affrighted friends jump from the table in the greatest consternation and hide themselves in the first corner they can reach. No sooner do they venture to creep out again than the barking of dogs drives them back in still greater terror than before. At length, when things seemed quiet, the country mouse stole out from his hiding place, and bidding his friend good-bye, whispered in his ear, "Oh, my good sir, your fine mode of living may do for those who like it; but give me my barley-corn, peace and security before the [illegible] where fear and care are

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
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DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
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&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:
Men's calf boots, fine, mem's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, do Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys' and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attention is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,
C. HOWER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TERLINGSTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.
They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Of a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors,
MANCHESTER, N. H.
☞ Sold by L. S. MOYER, Bloomsburg, Pa. and Druggists generally. [apr7'67-6m

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Cheorus, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with great success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. Cheorus upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "Dr. Cheorus, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an
INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,
IT HAS
NO EQUAL.

THUS THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL, AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease
Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.
RAHTER & HAUSE,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
☞ For sale by L. S. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [jly7'67-6m.

GROCERIES, &c.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS,
MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS,
and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Mills. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDAR-WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, MEDICINES, &c., &c.
He hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.
Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
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WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 [illegible] Harves, and 25 North Water st.,
[illegible] Philadelphia.

DRY GOOD

HURRAH FOR CATA
THIS WAY FOR BARG
Goods to compare with stringent market. Look and compare pr chasing elsewhere. Just call at th ness stand of
McNINCH & SHUMA
and you will be met by the obliging their clerks, and shown through the store free of charge, of course. They a fair chance to spend your loose trust much more profitably than it elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOOD
this Spring is much larger in all its v usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SH
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND
and numerous articles common to su ments, besides a general assortment
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEE
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They duct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to s They return their thanks for many and ask the future patronage of thei tomers and the public generally.
McNINCH &

ARMBRUSTER & BROT
Importers and Jobbers
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWER
BUTTONS, SU
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEF
THREADS, SEWING SILK
TRIMMINGS, PORTE
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY G
NOTIONS GENERALL
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GL
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES,
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Philadelphia.

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FANCY GOODS,
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Philadelphia.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer
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OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SH
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Chr
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LIN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.
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ANDREWS, WILKINS &
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY
No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale D
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMER
VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEO

BLOOMSBURG FANCY
MING AND BOOKSTORE
second door below Hartman's, Ma
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTT
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS T
and every variety of articles usually
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOK
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOK
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MO
and a general and well-selected assor
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &
A.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SON
STATIONER
STEAM POWER PRIN
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACT
339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Four
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
They make a speciality of furnish Banks, County Officers, Insurance Banking Houses, etc., with
EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK
AND PRINTING,
having machinery specially adapted for they may require. [feb

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Deal
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHA
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, COR
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 520 Market Street, south side,
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SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS'
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 22 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Keely,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 24 North Third Stre
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible] WING MACHINES.
[illegible] VER & BAKER'S

[illegible] NG MACHINES,
[illegible] d the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of
Kentucky, Vermont,
New Jersey Missouri,
[illegible], Alabama, Ohio,
Indiana, Virginia,
North Carolina, Wisconsin,
Iowa, Oregon.
[illegible] AT THE FAIRS OF THE
[illegible] nstitute, Franklin Institute, Mary-[illegible] ittute, Mass. Mechanics' Associa-[illegible] Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. [illegible] uis Agricultural and Me-[illegible] chanics' Association,
[illegible] rous Institutes and County Fairs, [illegible] the Fairs at which they were exhib-[illegible] three years. First Prizes have also [illegible] l these Machines at the exhibitions of
[illegible], PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,
[illegible] yonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they [illegible] rnished, by special command, to the [illegible] France, Empress of Austria, Empress [illegible] press of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and [illegible] varia.
[illegible] HE GROVER & BAKER
[illegible] ELASTIC-STICH
[illegible] NG MACHINES
[illegible] to all others for the following rea-
[illegible] w with two threads direct from the [illegible] requiring no rewinding.
[illegible] re more easily understood and used, [illegible] able to derangement than other ma-
[illegible] re capable of executing perfectly, with-[illegible] of adjustment, a much greater variety [illegible] an other machines.
[illegible] itch made by these machines is much [illegible] elastic, and durable, especially upon [illegible] ich require to be washed and ironed, [illegible] ther stitch.
[illegible] itch, owing to the manner in which the [illegible] ead is inwrought, is much the most [illegible] beautiful in use, and retains this [illegible] and beauty even upon articles fre-[illegible] shed and ironed until they are worn
[illegible] ucture of the seam is such that, though [illegible] broken at intervals of only a few [illegible] will neither open, run, nor ravel, but [illegible] n and durable.
[illegible] other machines, these fasten both [illegible] seam by their own operation.
[illegible] ese machines, while silk is used upon [illegible] face side of the seam, cotton may be [illegible] e other side without lessening the [illegible] durability of the seam. This can be [illegible] other machine, and is a great saving [illegible] cles stitched or made up with silk.
[illegible] achines, in addition to their superior [illegible] truments for sewing, by a change of [illegible] easily learned and practised, execute [illegible] utiful and permanent embroidery [illegible] ful work.
[illegible] to their family machines they have
[illegible] OVED DOUBLE LOCK
[illegible] TCH MACHINES,
[illegible] h alike on both sides. This Com-[illegible] oth the Lock and Double stitch Ma-[illegible] persons having a preference can [illegible] they like best, and if not suited can [illegible] other, thus giving the public the [illegible] his arrangement. They also make [illegible] nted
[illegible] K STITCH MACHINES
[illegible] n all machines heretofore known [illegible] the Lock-Stitch It is of great [illegible] gth, especially adapted for tailors, [illegible] erness-makers, carriage-trimmers, [illegible] criptions of work to which the [illegible] pplicable. It works with equal [illegible] on, or linen thread, and will sew [illegible] as well as the tickest leather. [illegible] Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is
[illegible] RUNNING MACHINE,
[illegible] ny improvements, adapted for tai-[illegible] king, light shoemaking, as well as [illegible] ing. Large numbers of these ma-[illegible] se, and they give universal satis-[illegible] who have seen the machine will [illegible] e noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch [illegible] fore in general use. Price $55; [illegible] $60.
[illegible] es of every description can be had [illegible] ffice in Bloomsburg, at positively [illegible] er's prices, to which the attention [illegible] especially invited
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makes
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FLORENCE
the following
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☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.
☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
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☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
☞ No other Machine will do so or at a range of work as the Florence.
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